

Superabsorbent Water-Resistant Coatings for Fiber-Reinforced Articles

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Technical Field and Industrial Applicability of the Invention

The present invention relates to a high strength superabsorbent coating capable of rapidly absorbing water, which is suitable for coating reinforcing fibers, or for coating articles comprising reinforcing fibers, such as reinforced rods and cables. More specifically, the coating is formed from a composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer precursor which, upon cure, forms a polymer with a high water swelling ability; and a film-forming polymer. As a modification to adapt the coating to pultruded articles, the coating composition may also include a viscosity-modifying agent.

The inventive concept also relates to articles coated with the superabsorbent coating composition, such as glass rods; and methods of applying such coatings. The novel coating of this invention demonstrates a high level of water absorption in fresh and salt-water environments, and excellent spreading and coating ability when applied to a substrate.

Background of the Invention

Deterioration caused by the invasion of moisture beneath the exposed surfaces of articles used in outdoor environments is a well-known problem. This deterioration includes oxidative deterioration caused by reaction of water with the surfaces of reinforcing fibers used in these articles, as well as water-induced corrosion. In marine environments, the problems associated with waterlogging are particularly compounded by the salinity of the environment. The presence of salt in such aqueous environments hastens the oxidative decomposition.

Articles affected by the deterioration described above include reinforced fibers made of glass, carbon, polymer or mixtures thereof, or items containing such reinforcing fibers. The term "articles", as used herein, is specifically intended to include reinforcing fiber materials known in the

art, as well as products made using one or more of these fibers collectively or dispersed within a matrix of any type. The term also includes articles manufactured using reinforced fiber products, such as structural materials or in equipment. Examples of such articles include such as reinforced rods and cables, such as fiber optic or telecommunications cables. These telecommunications
5 cables are often used in situations where they are buried underground or submerged in water over long periods. As such, protection from water damage is critical to the structural integrity of these cables and to the success of the functions they are intended to perform. A telecommunications cable, for example, may include a core comprising a glass rod that acts as a stiffening or reinforcing member. This rod contributes to the rigidity of the cable. When water penetrates to
10 contact the core element of the cable, corrosion or chemical deterioration of the cable infrastructure may result.

In order to combat the problems associated with this waterlogging damage, several strategies have been devised in an attempt to provide water resistance to cables and other reinforced articles, and to protect their sensitive inner surfaces from contact with water or water
15 vapor present in the surrounding environment. These techniques for making water-repellent articles have included wrapping the articles in a protective sheathing material; or sealing the surface to be protected. Sealing techniques may include chemically manipulating the surface layer of the article to render it resistant to water-absorption, or applying a repellent coating.

The technique of covering the surface with a protective sheathing material is conventional.
20 It includes for example, using a wrap or tape made of an impervious polymer with water-blocking ability, or treating the wrapping material with an emulsion or solution of a water-blocking polymer. The sheathing process does not require application of a chemical compound or treatment to the surface of the article, rather the protection is derived only from the coverage by the sheathing material.

Coatings used to repel water traditionally have been composed of substances that are both insoluble and impenetrable to water, and therefore presented a physical barrier to encroaching moisture. Such barrier coatings have included materials such as greases or gels. In the case of cables, for example, these coatings are applied by extrusion under pressure. There are however, 5 certain drawbacks associated with this type of coating. Greases or gels are difficult to handle because of their slipperiness, and they contribute an unpleasant feel to the coated article. This is an important factor to be considered in the manufacturing process, particularly because it affects the ease of handling of the cable during splicing operations. Greases and gels also undergo changes in viscosity at low or high temperatures. These viscosity changes may affect the 10 freeze/thaw performance and therefore the stability of the coating. Poor performance in these respects therefore affects the stable performance of the cables.

More recently, greaseless, water-resistant dry coatings have been devised which, of themselves, have some degree of water-absorbing capacity. This ability to absorb water allows the coating to absorb the moisture contacting the article, while preventing direct contact with the 15 sensitive surfaces. The absorbent component in these dry waterblocking coatings is a dry, granulated superabsorbent polymer that swells and absorbs upon contact with water. The superabsorbent polymers are usually characterized in terms of their swell rate, swell capacity and gel strength. Traditional uses for these dry superabsorbent polymers have primarily included personal hygiene product articles, food packaging articles and chemical spill cleanup compositions, 20 however recent experimentation has included using these dry polymers to form coatings for other articles such as reinforced cables. For example, US 5,689,601 to Hager, herein incorporated by reference, discloses a dry waterblocking coating for reinforcing fiber articles using a powdered or granulated water-soluble dry blocking ingredient encased in one or more thin layers of a sheathing polymer. This casing restricts the degree of water absorption that can be achieved by the granular

polymer, and accordingly the swell capacity of this coating is limited.

The superabsorbent polymers traditionally used in dry waterblocking cable coating applications are dry, granular polymers that are incorporated into various substrates such as yarn, binders and tape. The substrates typically also contain glass fibers as a form of reinforcement.

5 However, as discussed above, the coatings formed with dry granulated blocking agents suffer the limitations of limited water swelling ability and swell rate as a necessary consequence of optimizing the gel strength. In the context of surface coatings, gel strength is defined as the ability to prevent water from wicking down the cable axis, particularly when the cables are used in aqueous environments where they are exposed to elevated water pressures. The swelling ability is directly
10 related to the degree of cross-linking of the superabsorbent polymer. As the degree of cross-linking increases, so does the gel strength, but there is a related decrease in the swell rate and swell capacity of the polymer. The swell rate defines the amount of water that the coating absorbs over a fixed period of time. The swell capacity denotes the maximum amount of water or fluid absorbed by the coating, based on a measure of its dry weight. Consequently, coatings made of
15 dry, granular, water-insoluble polymer are limited in their water-absorbing performance, as measured in terms of the swell rate and swell capacity.

Generally, coatings for reinforced fibers, strands and articles such as cables that are made from these fibrous materials are applied to the surface of the fibrous material and then cured before further processing, if any, occurs. The means of applying coatings, in general, differs depending
20 on whether a fluid coating is used or whether a solid particulate coating is being applied.

In the case of powdered coatings, the coating process using granulated water-blocking agents involves several time-consuming and labor- and equipment-intensive steps that are directly related to the use of a granulated polymer. These steps include the need for one or more treatments with a binding resin, and one or more applications of powdered resin at the powder-

coating stations using apparatus such as a fluidized bed.

The means for applying fluid coatings may include flooding, or dipping the fibers or cables, for example, in a resin bath and then removing excess resin and form a consistent layer on the treated surface. In the case of strands, rovings or cables, the product is in the form of a continuous
5 filament and therefore it can be passed through a stripper die to remove the excess resin.

Alternatively, the coating may be sprayed onto the surface of the article. In order to form a coating layer that is thick enough to provide good coverage and protection from water penetration, the coating composition must be thick enough that it can adequately coat the article in one pass through the coating apparatus. In addition to thickness however, the composition must also have
10 sufficient flowing ability to allow ready formation of a uniform coating on the surface of the article, and to prevent clogging of the coating apparatus, dye orifices or other machinery used to make polymer- coated fibrous articles. Traditionally in the art, in order to modify the viscosity of the fluid coating composition, dry particulate ingredients such as a flocculent polymer or starch have been used. The difficulty with such compositions is that the resulting composition after this solid
15 ingredient is added is not homogenous. Rather, the composition contains varying levels of a particulate material, which makes handling difficult and also compromises the spreadability of the composition.

There exists in the art then, a need for a waterblocking coating composition which possesses excellent gel strength and wicking ability, as well as a high degree of water absorption
20 and a concurrent, rapid swell rate. At the same time, a further need exists in the art for a coating composition that does not contain powdered polymer, and which, as a result, would not require a costly and labor intensive application process. At the same time it is desired that such a coating composition exhibit good spreading and surface performance characteristics.

Summary of the Invention

It has now surprisingly been discovered that highly absorbent waterblocking coatings having an excellent water swelling capacity and a rapid swell rate can be formed by incorporating a solution of a superabsorbent polymer precursor into an aqueous solution used to coat glass fiber reinforced articles such as cables or rods. The polymer precursor, when cured, forms a superabsorbent polymer. The novel coatings containing this superabsorbent polymer are capable of substantially instantaneous water absorption when exposed to aqueous environments.

Depending on the intended application, the absorbent coating may be enhanced by adding a viscosity-modifying agent. For example, where the coating composition is applied to rods comprising glass, carbon, polymer or mixtures thereof, including a viscosifier imparts excellent spreading ability to the formulation. This viscosity-modifying agent is not an insoluble powdered component, rather it is a polymeric solution or dispersion that can be easily incorporated into the coating composition. Hence, unlike waterblocking coatings previously known in the art, the coating composition of this invention is in the form of a true solution having substantially no particulate components.

In one aspect, this invention also relates to a process of forming a coating onto fibers or strands of a reinforcing material. The process of coating may further be applied to products containing reinforced fiber materials, such as rods or cables formed from a composite making process such as pultrusion or injection molding. Generally, this process includes the steps of applying the coating composition to the surface of the fibers, strands or articles, passing it through a stripper die to remove excess coating, followed by a drying or curing step.

The inventive concept further relates to articles containing reinforcing fibers made of glass, polymer, carbon or natural fibers that are made using the water-absorbent coatings of the present invention. Such articles include reinforcing fibers, strands, rods, rovings etc., either in continuous

form or as chopped fibers, strands, or pellets; fabrics comprised of glass, polymer or natural fibers; and pultruded articles such as rods or cables. The pultruded articles may be comprised of glass, carbon, one or more polymers, and mixtures thereof. Also, the coating can be applied to corrugated metallic tubes and tapes used for rodent protection in fiber optic cables.

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Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

The composition of this invention is suitable for forming a superabsorbent coating on the surface of fiber reinforcements and fibrous products or articles made using these reinforcements.

10 The products to which the composition may be applied can be divided into the broad categories of fiber reinforcements, such as continuous strands, or composited articles comprising fiber reinforcements and one or more other components. The ingredients included in the superabsorbent coating formulation depend on the type of product to which the composition will be applied.

15 As one embodiment, examples of fibrous reinforcement products in the first category mentioned above include strands or rovings made from fiber-forming materials such as glass, carbon, polymers or mixtures thereof. The coating formulation for these products will preferably include a small amount of a lubricant.

20 In another embodiment, the composited articles in the second category include articles that comprise a reinforcing fiber material as at least one component thereof. Examples include articles formed in a pultrusion operation. For example, the coatings of this invention can be successfully applied to a pultruded rod or cable comprised at least partially of reinforcing glass fiber/polymer composite. The polymers that may be used to form these pultruded articles include thermosetting resins, such as epoxies, polyesters and vinyl esters. The polymer component of the pultruded

article may also be a thermoplastic resin that has been heat-treated, however a thermosetting resin is preferred. As an example, a thermosetting epoxy resin such as a vinyl ester may be combined with glass strands in a pultrusion operation to form a rod that can be used as the stiffening member in a telecommunications cable.

5 The water resistant properties of the coatings of the present invention are obtained by combining a solution of a non-toxic, environmentally safe superabsorbent polymer precursor with the binder resin used to coat the substrate articles. The superabsorbent polymer formed by this precursor possesses a surprisingly high capacity for absorbing water, and at the same time maintains a high gel strength in the cured coating as a result of increased cross-linking. As
10 mentioned previously, this polymer uniquely provides water resistance by absorbing large quantities of water. As water contacts the coated surface of the article to be protected, the coating absorbs water and swells in volume. By absorbing the water, the coating effectively wicks away the moisture and thus prevents it from contacting the inner surfaces of the protected article. As a result, the sensitive inner surfaces remain dry and are protected from waterlogging deterioration.
15 The coatings of this invention uniquely achieve water resistance protection by absorbing water to prevent moisture penetration beneath the coating layer. This function is distinctly different from the type of protection accomplished by the barrier coatings more commonly known in the art, which protect the substrate by forming an impermeable barrier.

 The non-toxic, environmentally safe superabsorbent polymer precursor used in the coatings
20 of this invention may be selected from any such polymer capable of forming an aqueous solution for use in the coating mixture, and which, upon cure, has a swell capacity and swell rate that enables rapid absorption of large amounts of water followed by desorption without loss of the polymer itself when the coating is dried. A polymer precursor suitable for use in the present

coating will demonstrate a swell capacity of up to about 400 times its initial dry weight when the coating is applied to reinforcing fibers or strands and cured.

The superabsorbent polymer precursor for use in the present invention may, for example, be selected from the group of water-soluble polyacrylates possessing the required ability to absorb and desorb large quantities of water, as has been previously mentioned. The superabsorbent polymer precursor is preferably used in its anionic form as a salt of a corresponding alkali or alkali metal salt. The polymer salt is in the form of an aqueous solution that is either clear or slightly cloudy in appearance. A desirable solids content is in the range of from 30-35% weight. The solution also has a specific gravity of about 1.1 grams per milliliter and a viscosity of about 1000 mPas at about 20°C. The solution is typically slightly anionic, having a pH of from about 6 to about 8. One example of an acceptable superabsorbent polymer precursor is a water-soluble anionic polyacrylate in aqueous solution.

If the coating is to be applied to pultruded articles, a viscosity-modifying agent may also be added to the coating composition. The role of this viscosifier is to create a spreading consistency that will enable adequate coating of the pultruded article after it has been passed through a stripper die. The viscosifier also provides good flowing ability and prevents clogging of the coating apparatus and die orifices. Viscosity modifying agents capable of forming a true solution, such as alkyl cellulose or acrylamide polymers, may be used in the coatings of this invention. A preferred viscosifier for use in the present coatings is a polyacrylamide in aqueous solution. The polyacrylamide solution is particularly suitable because of its compatibility with the superabsorbent polymer precursor solution and the film-forming binder component.

The binder component used in the coating compositions of this invention can include any polymeric material customarily used as a binder in coating compositions for reinforced fiber-containing products. The binder preferably comprises a film-forming polymer or polymer latex that

is a thermosetting resin or a thermosetting resin with some thermoplastic properties to enhance the flexibility of the coating. The film-forming binder is also necessarily compatible with the water-absorbing polymer and with the viscosity-modifying agent, in that it promotes combination of the ingredients in the coating composition, and also facilitates adherence of the coating to the surface once it is applied. The film-former further provides a tough film with preferably no surface tackiness or flaking of the coating after it is cured. The film-forming polymer comprised in the binder may for example be a polyester, urethane, epoxy, latex or mixtures thereof. The latex may in turn be selected from an acrylic latex, a styrene-butadiene latex, or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the binder is a film-forming urethane that promotes adherence of the water-absorbing polymer to the treated surface after it is dried. An example of a desirable film-forming binder is Witcobond W320, which is a polyurethane film-former available from Witco Chemical Co.

Optionally, the coating composition may also include one or more additives selected from the group consisting of lubricants and wetting agents. Lubricants are added to enhance the handling of the polymer-impregnated strand in subsequent processing. Where the coating is applied to fiber reinforcements such as glass strands, a lubricant is preferably added to improve adherence of the coating to the strand.

The wetting agent is added to facilitate contact between the dispersion and the fiber surface. Any conventional wetting agent that is compatible with the other ingredients of the sizing composition can be used.

When the coatings of the invention are applied to the surfaces of reinforcing fiber strands and cured, they demonstrate a swell capacity of from about up to about 400 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellaable polymer. Preferably, the swell capacity for this type of application is from about 200 to about 400 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellaable polymer. Where the coatings are applied and cured on the surface of articles such as rods or cables, the swell capacity

ranges up to 120 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellaable polymer. In this context, preferably the swell capacity is from about 50 to about 100 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellaable polymer.

The swell rate of the coating should also be high. The coatings of this invention
5 demonstrate an exceptionally high swell rate, in the order of from about 300% to about 2000% weight in the first minute, based on the total weight of the polymer and the fiber substrate. The rate of water uptake varies depending on the salinity of the aqueous environment in which the coating is used. In fresh water, the swell rate is higher than can be achieved in a saline solution such as a marine environment. However, whether the coating is used in either a fresh or salt-water
10 environment, its performance, as measured by the swell rate, is demonstrably higher than has been previously achieved by dry waterblocking coatings known in the art.

In the method of making the coating compositions of this invention, the ingredients are combined in liquid form to prepare the coating solution. A solution of the superabsorbent polymer precursor is first stirred to ensure homogeneity, then added to a mixing tank. Deionized water is
15 then added to the tank, and the lubricant, if desired, is then introduced. Next, the polyurethane in the form of an aqueous emulsion is pumped into the tank. The viscosity-modifying agent is first premixed to form a 1 % aqueous solution, and a sufficient amount of this aqueous solution is added to the mixing tank. As a final step, the mixture is then stirred, without heating, and the resulting composition is ready for application.

20 The composition is contacted with the surface of the articles to be coated by a means suitable for applying a liquid coating. For example, the coating composition can be applied by passing reinforcing fiber strands through a resin bath. Alternatively, the composition is applied to an article to be coated by spraying, flooding, or by any other means which permits the liquid coating to be contacted with the entire surface of the article. A further processing means may then

be used to ensure an even and adequate distribution of the coating layer. For example, fiber strands or rods are coated with the coating composition are passed through a stripper die.

The coated articles are then dried and cured. The article coated with the superabsorbent polymer precursor is heated to 212°F for a period sufficient to volatilize a substantial portion of the water. The polymer precursor-coated article is then heated to approximately 280°F to cure the polymer by cross-linking. Typically, polymers heated to above approximately 300°F lose the desired superabsorbent quality. The drying/curing step may be performed in an in-line oven. In a 25 foot long oven set to approximately 600 °F the polymer is cured at 380-490 feet per minute, and preferably at 440-465 feet per minute.

Glass fiber reinforced articles having the water resistant coating herein described may be used in applications where exposure to water or water vapor is likely, and where the formation of a durable, resilient, flexible coating with good waterproofing properties is desired. The following examples are representative, but are in no way limiting as to the scope of this invention.

Examples

Exemplary coating formulations were prepared by combining a film-forming binder polymer, a water-absorbing polymer precursor solution and a polyacrylamide solution. The coating compositions were then applied to pultruded glass-vinyl ester rods using a flooding process. After the coating composition was applied, the rod was passed through a stripper of desired orifice size to control the amount of coating composition deposited on the surface of the rod. The rod was then heated to volatilize the water component, then further heated to about 270°F to cure the coating and activate the superabsorbent polymer precursor.

Example 1

In this example, a coating composition for treating pultruded glass/polymer rods was formulated by mixing the ingredients in the proportions listed below:

33.3 % weight of a superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution (aqueous), available commercially as Stockhausen 63815 from Stockhausen Inc.;

25.0 % weight of a urethane film-forming polymer, Witcobond W290H, available from Witco Chemical Co.; and

41.7 % weight of a 1 % aqueous acrylamide solution, Drewfloc 270, which is available commercially from Ashland Chemical Inc.

Example 2

In this coating composition for pultruded rods, the ingredients were combined as follows:

28.6 % weight Stockhausen 63815 superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution;

35.7 % weight urethane film-forming polymer, Witcobond W320, available from Witco Chemical Co.; and

35.7 % weight of a 1 % aqueous solution of Drewfloc 270.

Example 3 - Water Resistance Testing

An exemplary coating composition was developed according to the following formulation:

40.0 % weight Stockhausen 63815 superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution;

7.5 % weight Witcobond W320polyurethane film-forming polymer;

2.0 % weight Emerlube 7440, a sulfonated mineral oil available from Henkel Corp.;

2.0 % weight of a 1 % aqueous solution of Drewfloc 270; and

48.5 % weight of deionized water.

The composition was applied to glass fiber reinforcement strands designed for use in optical cables. The reinforcements were then immersed in either deionized water or in a 1% saline solution. The swell rate in both the fresh water and the marine environments were determined by measuring the percentage swell or increase in weight over time intervals ranging from 0-20 minutes. As a comparison, strands coated with a dry waterblocking coating using granulated polymer powder were also immersed in both the fresh and salt-water environments for the same period of time.

The strands coated according to this invention and immersed in deionized or fresh water showed a swell rate that was up to seven times faster than the swell rate for the rods coated with the dry, granulated polymer, within the first minute of exposure. The swell capacity or the overall amount of swell was up to 270% higher in comparison to the dry coating. In the salt-water environment, the coating of this invention demonstrated a swell rate that was more than 6 times faster than the dry granulated coating within the first minute of exposure. The coating also showed up to 50% more swell capacity than the dry coating.

These results clearly show that the coating solutions of the present invention achieve superior water absorption, and correspondingly, superior water resistance, when they are applied to articles that are exposed over prolonged periods to an aqueous fresh- or salt-water environment.

Examples 4-5

The coatings of the present invention were further investigated to determine their efficacy when applied to reinforcing fiber materials such as strands or rovings. Strands of glass reinforcing fibers were coated with the invention and the percentage swell over time, calculated based on the total weight of coating and fiber was measured. In comparison, strands coated with the dry, granular coatings were also tested to determine the swell rate of the coating. In Example 4, the

reinforcements were immersed in deionized water. For Example 5, the reinforcements were exposed to a 1% sodium chloride solution. The results obtained are included in Table 1 and 2 below:

Table 1**Example 4 – Water Absorption in Deionized Water**

Time (minutes)	Swell Rate* (% swell / time)	
	Example 4	Comparison Sample
0	0	0
0.033	612	86
0.0833	677	119
0.1666	730	168
0.25	nr ¹	210
0.333333	745	nr
0.5	751	264
0.666666	754	nr
0.83333	758	nr
1	762	336
1.5	770	nr
2	778	nr
5	810	480
10	865	575
20	975	650

¹nr = not recorded

* Swell rate was measured as the percentage change in weight of the coated strand per unit time.

Table 2

Example 5 – Water Absorption in 1% Sodium Chloride Solution

Time (minutes)	Swell Rate ^a (% swell / time)	
	Example 5	Comparison Sample
0	0	0
0.030	225	38
0.0833	237	47
0.25	265	81
0.5	276	88
1	295	99
2	312	118
5	325	140
10	350	142
20	415	158

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It is believed that Applicants' invention includes many other embodiments which are not herein specifically described, accordingly this disclosure should not be read as being limited to the foregoing examples or preferred embodiments.